

The China Mail.

Established February, 1840.

VOL. XLIV. No. 9472.

號四月三日一千八百八十八年

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, MARCH 24, 1888.

日二月二年子戊

PRICE, \$2 PER MONTH.

AGENTS FOR "THE CHINA MAIL."

LONDON.—F. ALAB, 11 & 12, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, E. C.; G. GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill; GORDON & GOTCH, Ludgate Circus, E. C.; BATES HENDY & Co., 37, Walbrook, E.C.; SAMUEL DRAKE & Co., 130 & 134, Leadenhall Street, W. M. WILLIS, 131, Cannon Street, E.C.

PARIS AND EUROPE.—ADELIE PRINCE & Co., 36, Rue Lafayette, Paris.

NEW YORK.—ANDREW WIND, 21, Park Row.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Posts generally.—BEAN & BLACK, San Francisco.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.—GORDON & GOTCH, Melbourne and Sydney.

CEYLON.—W. M. SMITH & Co., The APOTHECARY Co., Colombo.

SINGAPORE, STRAITS, &c.—SAYLE & Co., Square, Singapore; C. HEINZEN & Co., Manila.

CHINA.—MACAO, E. A. DE CRUZ, Macao; QUICHE & Co., Amoy; N. MOALE, Fuzhou; HIRSH & Co., Shanghai.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., and KELLY & WALSH, Yokohama; LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., and KELLY & CO.

Books

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....\$7,500,000
RESERVE FUND.....\$3,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS.....\$7,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS.
Chairman—HON. JOHN BELL IRVING.
Deputy Chairman—W. H. FORBES, Esq.
C. D. BOTTEROLEY, Hon. A. P. McEWEN,
Esq.
W. G. BLODIE, Esq.
H. L. DALMUYER, Esq.
J. S. MOSES, Esq.
L. POENCKECK, Esq.
H. HOPPIUS, Esq.
B. LAYTON, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER.
Hongkong.—THOMAS JACOON, Esq.
MANAGER.
Shanghai.—EDWARD CAMERON, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS.—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.
INTEREST ALLOWED.
ON Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits—
For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 per cent. "
" 12 " 5 per cent. "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.
Credit granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, January 25, 1888. 333

NOTICE.
RULES OF THE HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

1.—The business of the above Bank will be conducted by the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, on their premises in Hongkong. Business hours on week-days, 10 to 3: Saturdays, 10 to 1.

2.—Sum less than \$1, or more than \$250 at one time will not be received. No depositor may deposit more than \$2,500 in any one year.

3.—Depositors in the Savings' Bank having \$100 or more at their credit may, at their option, transfer the same to the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation on fixed deposit for 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum interest.

4.—Interest at the rate of 34 per cent. per annum will be allowed to depositors on their daily balances.

5.—Each Depositor will be supplied gratis with a Pass-Book which must be presented with each payment or withdrawal. Depositors must not make any entries themselves in their Pass-Books, but should send them to be written up at least twice a year, about the beginning of January and beginning of July.

6.—Correspondence as to the business of the Bank if marked on Hongkong Savings' Bank Business is forwarded free by the various British Post Offices in Hongkong and China.

7.—Withdrawals may be made on demand, but the personal attendance of the depositor or his duly appointed agent, and the production of his Pass-Book are necessary.

For the
HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, September 1, 1888. 764

Intimations.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

CONTRIBUTING SHAREHOLDERS
are requested to send in a STATEMENT OF BUSINESS Contributed during the Half-Year ended 31st December, 1887, on or before the 31st instant, on which date the Accounts will be closed.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
D. GILLIES,
Secretary.
Hongkong, March 15, 1888. 494

THE HONGKONG AND KOWLOON WHARF AND GODOWN COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that all Vessels discharging BOMBAY COTTON and COTTON YARN at the Kowloon Wharves will have Free Storage for 14 days from arrival, after which a Rent of 3 Cents per ton per month will be charged.

ISAAC HUGHES,
Secretary.
Hongkong, November 7, 1887. 246

Intimations.

Business Notices.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

HAVE RECEIVED A VARIETY OF

NEW GOODS,

INCLUDING—

PIGSKIN HAIR SADDLES and FURNITURE. Complete for \$20.00.
DOG COLLARS, DOG MUZZLES, DOG WHIPS, DOG CHAINS.

THE FILTRE RAPIDE, MAIGNON'S PATENT INDESTRUCTIBLE, \$6.00.

A FINE LOT OF BATH SPONGES.

BATH TOWELS, BATH BLANKETS and BATH GOWNS.
BRACKET and TABLE LAMPS, LAMP SHADES.

SCARVES and TIES, Spring Colours and Designs.

HOSIERY AND OUTFITTING SUNDRIES:

ALBUMS, PORTRAIT FRAMES, WORK BASKETS, POCKET BOOKS,
NOTE CASES.

Also,
A LARGE STOCK OF

TENNIS BATS AND BALLS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Hongkong, March 20, 1888. 470

W. POWELL & CO.

We HAVE RECEIVED THIS WEEK, OUR

FIRST DELIVERIES

NEW SPRING DRESS MATERIALS,

Over 500 Pieces to Select from, varying in Price from 10 CENTS per Yard.

NEW STRAW HATS, FLOWERS, FEATHERS, RIBBONS, LACES,
&c., &c.

W. POWELL & CO.

VICTORIA EXCHANGE, March 8, 1888. 394

NEW GOODS.

TAI SILK HATS,
DRAW FEAT HATS,
BLACK, BROWN, DIAD and
GREY FEAT HATS,
TAI AND OTHER SOFT FEAT,
TWEED HATS and CAPS in
NEW SHAPES.

STEAD FEAT PIT HATS,
SILK UMBRELLA, from \$10
OVER 10 to choose from,
WALKING STICKS, &c.,
LARGE ASSORTMENT.

WATERPROOF COATS, LEG
GINGS AND GREAT AWNING,
TRAVELLING RIBS & SOFT
MATS.

OVER COATINGS, light and
heavy,
OVER COATINGS, Ulster
Tweeds.

FINE BLACK DIAGONAL AND
CORSECREW for Dress Suits.
Black, Blue & Brown Fancy
and Check DIAGONAL
COATINGS.

FANCY and CHECK TWEED
SUITINGS, in a great
variety of Stripes, Checks,
&c.

CHOCOTTING FLANNELS, in
Check, Stripes & Plain,
French Printed Striped,
Unshrinkable FLANNEL
SHIRTINGS.

Winter, Medium and Sun
DRESS COATINGS, light and
heavy,
OVER COATINGS, Ulster
Tweeds.

READY-MADE ULSTERS IN
STOCK.

SOLID LEATHER PORTMANTAU
TRAVS.

OVERLAND TRUNKS, GLAD-
STONE BAGS, and a variety of
TRAVELLING CASES, all
sizes.

FANCY and CHECK TWEED
SUITINGS, in a great
variety of Stripes, Checks,
&c.

WHITE DEESE SHIRTS,
LARGE Thread 4-HOLE
Laces & E. S. BOOTS and
SHOES.

SHOEING BOOTS, RUBBER
BOOTS.

SHIRTINGS, RUBBER
BOOTS.

DAINTY PUMPS, all sizes,
Large Stock of SCARFS, TIES,
HANDKERCHIEFS, BRACES.

ROBT. LANG & CO.

Hongkong, February 21, 1888. 285

STAG HOTEL,

QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

J. COOK, Proprietor.

THE HOTEL IS CENTRALLY SITUATED, NEAR WITHIN A FEW MINUTES' WALK FROM

THE PRINCIPAL TRADE PLACES.

GOOD ACCOMMODATION FOR VISITORS.

CHARGES MODERATE.

TIPPIN at 1 o'clock. DINNER at 7.30.

WELL VENTILATED BILLIARD ROOM.
TIFFIN 50 CENTS. DINNER 75 CENTS.

WINE, SPIRITS AND MALT LIQUORS OF THE VERY BEST QUALITY ONLY.

Hongkong, April 1, 1887. 607

Victoria Hotel,

Praya and Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

THIS Extensive and well-appointed Establishment, situated in one of the most central and airy positions in the Colony and commanding a splendid view of almost the entire harbour and within five minutes' walk of the principal Government Offices (including the Post Office). Banks, &c., has recently been much enlarged and improved and is now one of the principal Hotels in the place.

THE ROOMS are spacious, well ventilated and have just been refurbished in a most comfortable and handsome manner, suited to the requirements of the Fair East. The Accommodation and Service of every kind will be found to be of the best description. An ample and varied TABLE D'HOTE is always provided and served in the spacious, large DINING HALL.

The HOTEL also contains handsome and comfortable Reception, READING, BILLIARD and SMOKING ROOMS.

The HOTEL is unsurpassed for comfort, convenience and quick service. Continental languages are spoken.

Messrs. DORABEE & HING KEE,
Proprietors.

Hongkong, September 16, 1886. 162

Intimations.

NOTICE is hereby given that if the SUMS hereinabove mentioned are NOT CLAIMED within ONE YEAR from this date, they will be transferred to the General Revenue of this Colony.

In the Matter of the Test. Bids
of DENT & CO.

1. Balance due to Alexander Cowie, Master of the ship or vessel, £8,879.65

2. Balance due to Henry Mann, Master of the ship or vessel Waterwitch, £78.15

3. Balance to J. Gover, £49.19

In the Matter of JACKY alias THOMAS JOHN ROWLAND. Amount to credit of this account, \$2,231.67

EDW. J. ACKROYD,
Registrar.

Supreme Court, Hongkong, 17th March, 1888. 480

LIQUIDATION OF THE 'COMPANIA NIVIERA DE FILIPINAS.'

THE Liquidators of the above Company have decided to pay a FIRST DIVIDEND of 15% to the SHAREHOLDERS or to their legal representatives or successors.

PAYMENT will be made on and after the 8th instant, on presentation of the Scrip at the Office of Dr. DEL ANGEL, Lawyer.

Place de Cervantes No. 6.

(Signed) A. ORTIZ.

GEO. ARMSTRONG.

Hongkong, March 12, 1888. 414

Intimations.

SHIPMASTERS and ENGINEERS are respectfully informed that upon their arrival in this Harbour, NONE of the Company's FOULERS should be at hand. Orders for REPAIRS if sent to the Head Office, No. 13, Praya Central, will receive prompt attention.

In the event of Complaints being found necessary, Communication with the Underwriters is requested, when immediate steps will be taken to rectify the cause of dissatisfaction.

Discount to insurance and families.

Sols Address.

2. DUDDELL STREET.

(Next to the New Oriental Inn.)

Hongkong, January 15, 1888. 480

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

SHIPMASTERS and ENGINEERS

are respectfully informed that upon

To-day's Advertisements.

GLEN LINE OF STEAM PACKETS.

FOR SHANGHAI.

(Taking Cargo & Passengers at through rates for CHEFOO, TIENSIN, NEW CHWANG, HANKOW and Ports on the YANGTSEZEE.)

The Co.'s Steamship
Glenoyle, Captain DURE, will be
despatched as above on
MONDAY, the 26th instant, at Daylight.
For Freight or Passage, apply toJARDINE, MATHESON & CO.,
Agents—
Hongkong, March 24, 1888. 485COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.

FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE AND

YOKOHAMA.

The Co.'s Steamship
Melbourne, Commandant LEQUERCE,
will be despatched for the above Ports on or about FRIDAY, the
30th instant.G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.

Hongkong, March 24, 1888. 498

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR SHANGHAI VIA AMOY.

(Taking Cargo & Passengers at through rates
for NINGPO, CHEFOO, NEW
CHWANG, TIENSIN, HANKOW and
Ports on the YANGTSEZEE.)The Co.'s Steamship
Jason, Capt. MILLIGAN, will be
despatched as above on
SATURDAY, the 31st instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents—
Hongkong, March 24, 1888. 497GLEN LINE OF STEAM PACKETS.
FROM LONDON, PENANG AND
SINGAPORE.THE Company's S.S. Glenoyle having ar-
rived from the above Ports; Con-
signments of Cargo by her and by the S.S.
Greek and Denmark from New York are
hereby informed that their Goods are being
loaded at their risk into the Godowns of
the HONGKONG & KOWLOON WHARF &
CO. LTD., at Kowloon, whence
delivery may be obtained.Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless
notice to the contrary be given before
NOON TO-DAY.Cargo remaining undelivered after the
31st instant will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.,
Agents—
Hongkong, March 24, 1888. 496

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP
COMPANY.THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA
OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING
AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.THE U. S. Mail Steamship CITY OF
PEKING will be despatched for San Francisco via Yokohama, on
SATURDAY; the 14th April, at 3 p.m., taking Passengers and Freight for Japan, the United States, and Europe.Through Bills of Lading issued for trans-
portation to Yokohama and other Japan
Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and
Inland Cities of the United States, via Over-
land Railways, to Havana, Trinidad, and
Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central
and South America, by the Company's and
connecting Steamers.Through Passage Tickets granted to
England, France, and Germany by all
trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.

First-class Fares granted as follows:—

To San Francisco ... \$200.00

To San Francisco and return } 360.00

available for 6 months ... } 360.00

To Liverpool ... 325.00

To London ... 330.00

To other European points at proportionate
rates. Special reduced rates granted to
Officers of the Army, Navy, Civil Service
and the Imperial Chinese Customs, to be
obtained upon application.Passengers, who have paid full fare, re-
embarking at San Francisco for China or
Japan (or vice versa) within one year will be
allowed a discount of 10%. This allowance
does not apply to through fares from China
and Japan to Europe.Freight will be received on board until 4
p.m. the day previous to sailing. Parcel
Packages will be received at the office until
5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages
should be marked to address in full; value
of same is required.Comsular Invoices to accompany Cargo
destined to points beyond San Francisco,
in the United States, should be sent to the
Company's Office in Sealed Envelopes,
addressed to the Collector of Customs at San
Francisco.For further information as to Passage
and Freight, apply to the Agency of the
Company, No. 504, Queen's Road Central.C. D. HARMAN,
Agent.

Hongkong, March 24, 1888. 499

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS

March 23, 1888.—

Belvoir, British steamer, 4,211, W. H.
Walker, San Francisco February 24, Honolulu
March 2, and Yokohama 15, Mails and
General—O. & S. S. Co.

March 24.—

Fusun, Chinese steamer, from Whampoa
to Shanghai.Glenoyle, British steamer, 2,000, W. E.
Duke, London February 10, Penang and
Singapore March 18, General—JARDINE,
MATHESON & CO.Actis, Danish steamer, 365, N. C. Reves-
beck, Pahoki March 20, and Hukow 21,
General—ARNOLD KIRKEGAARD & CO.

March 24.—

Departures.

March 24.—

Merfou, for Shanghai.

Berlauers, for Yokohama.

Amoy, for Shanghai.

Borneo, for Saigon.

Telartos, for Nagasaki.

Esperia, for Singapore and Hamburg.

City of New York, for San Francisco.

Devonfurst, for Singapore.

CLEARED.

Soochow, for Hoikow and Pakhoi.
Angers, for Saigon.
Olympia, for Yokohama.
Danube, for Haiphong.
Fokien, for Coast Ports.
Chow-chow-foo, for Saigon.
Actis, for Hoikow and Pakhoi.
Norway, for Mantung.
Glenoyle, for Shanghai.

ARRIVED

For Bequia, from San Francisco, Messrs
E. Runci, J. Foster, F. L. Brady, Wm.
Carlton, Foon Hwang, Jno. Williams.
For Glenoyle, from London; for Hong-
kong, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Buncombe, nurse
and child, Rev. Mr. Weston, Messrs Cooper,
Hanwell, Mitchell, Dr. Layng, and 280 Chi-
nese for Shanghai; Mrs. Bellingham, Miss
Norris, Mrs. Beck and child, Mrs. McFadyen
and child, and Mrs. Kinder.

For Actis, from Pakhoi, 67 Chinese.

DEPARTED

Per Soochow, for Hoikow, 12 Chinese.
Per Merfou, for Shanghai, 10 Chinese.
Per Danube, for Yokohama, 1 Euro-
pean.
Per Amoy, for Shanghai, 10 Chinese.
Per Norway, for Saigon, 90 Chinese.
Per City of New York, for Yokohama,
Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Hartman, Mr. H. G.
Simon, Mrs. and Miss Bayne, 1 European,
and 1 Chinese; for San Francisco, Mr. H.
W. Seton-Karr, and 241 Chinese.
Per Telartos, for Nagasaki, 3 Europeans.
Per Hispania, for Singapore, 8 Euro-
peans and 12 Chinese.
Per Devonfurst, for Singapore, 503 Chi-
nese.

TO DEPART

Per Catterpillar, for Sydney, &c., Mr. and
Mrs. Thomson, Messrs Woolnough and
Harper.Per Danube, for Haiphong, Mrs. Mount-
ain, Messrs Bavier Chaufour, James, 1
European, and 26 Chinese.Per Glenoyle, for Shanghai; from Lon-
don, Mr. Bellingham, Miss Norris, Mrs.
Beck and child, Mrs. McFadyen and child,
and Mrs. Kinder.

Per Olympia, for Yokohama, 12 Chinese.

Per Fokien, for Swatow, 1 European, and
20 Chinese.Per Chow-chow-foo, for Saigon, 100 Chi-
nese.

Per Norway, for Mantung, 2 Chinese.

SHIPPING REPORTS

The British steamer Belvoir reports:
Left San Francisco February 24th. Arrived in
Honolulu March 2nd, leaving same day.
Arrived in Yokohama March 16th, left
Yokohama March 18th. Arrived in
Hongkong March 23rd. Time from Yokohama
5 days, 14 hours, and 18 minutes.
Yokohama to Van Diemen's Straits; strong
Westward winds and seas; hence to port,
Northward winds and smooth sea.The British steamer Glenoyle reports:
End moderate wind to fresh in the China
sea, with clear weather.

EXPORT CARGOES

Per s.s. Anchises, sailed 21st March;—
For London, 119 boxes Tea (particulars
unknown), 210 cases Soap, 41 cases China-
ware, 15 cases Blackwood and 4 cases
Fans. From Manila, 1,000 bags Hemp, 200
bags Sugar, 5 bags Coffee and 5 bags Cop-
ra. From Kobe, 7,216 bags Rice.Per British barque Rialto, sailed on 22nd
March;—For London, 14,000 pigs, Cassia,2,500 bags Sugar, 501 pks. Camphor, 600
cases Preserves, 200 casks Soy, 100 boxes
Feathers, 100 oases Fans, 2 cases Black-
wood and 163 pieces Sundries.

POST OFFICE NOTICES.

MAILS will close:—
For SAIGON.—
For Chow-chow-foo, at 9 a.m., on Sunday,
the 25th inst.Per Angers, at 9 a.m., on Sunday, the
25th inst.For YOKOHAMA & KOBE.—
For Catterpillar, at 9 a.m., on Sunday, the
25th inst.For SHANGHAI.—
For Amoy, at 9 a.m., on Sunday, the
25th inst.For Glenoyle, at 9 a.m., on Sunday, the
25th inst.Per Fusun, at 4:30 p.m., on Monday,
the 26th inst.For SAIGON.—
For Sepia, at 2:30 p.m., on Monday,
the 26th inst.For KUDAT, SOUBRAYA, MEL-
BOURNE, SYDNEY & BRISBANE.—
For Afghan, at 4:30 p.m., on Monday,
the 26th inst., instead of as previously
notified.For PORT DARWIN, SYDNEY, MEL-
BOURNE & ADELAIDE.—
For Catterpillar, at 5 p.m., on Monday,
the 26th inst., instead of as previously
notified.For AMOY AND MANILA.—
Per Zafra, at 4:30 p.m., on Tuesday,
the 27th inst.Per DOCKERS, for Saigon, 100 Chi-
nese.

Per Norway, for Mantung, 2 Chinese.

Per Actis, for Hoikow, 100 Chinese.

Per Norway, for Mantung, 2 Chinese.

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Per Actis, for Hoikow, 100 Chinese.

Per Norway, for Mantung, 2 Chinese.</div

THE CHINA MAIL.

That one or two cases of this nature have developed of late, and that one of them may soon be developed more publicly than it has yet been.

That I hear the machinery clause of the Ratepayers' Bill is to be amended or expunged, on the ground that local industries must not be crippled.

That it may be remembered at the same time that two at least of the machine-using companies are not owned by local capital.

That as Public Valuers are generally spoken of in exceedingly unparliamentary language, it is quite a new sensation to observe your contemporary and yourself falling publicly on the neck of Mr. Shelton Hooper, and accusing him of having well performed his duty.

That the speech of Captain Thomsett, acknowledging his farewell presentation, read like a historical document, and did the old boy great credit.

That I had a notion I was reading the address of a previous Governor, so statesman-like and sonorous were its periods.

That as 'old Thomsett,' as he was familiarly called, was nothing if not straightforward even to bluntness, the resemblance ended with the sound,—the substance was honest and came from the heart.

That the form of presentation was evidently sensible, as a blank draft is a very nice gift.

That the moving spirits and promoters of the High Level Tramway are to be congratulated on having carried out their enterprise in the face of sceptical opposition and ill-natured cracking.

That the Tramway is an important factor in the future of the port, and, if it is to be adopted, its opening will be celebrated as an important event in the history of the Colony.

That the Reclamation of the Praia, foreseen, awaits the result of the survey, which service it is said will not be completed for a month to come.

That the recent decision on appeal, whereby the Straits Government is reminded of its duty, and is called upon to pay up and look pleasant, may exercise a sobering influence upon the minds of certain energetic spirits in this Colony, both official and unofficial.

That I believe the Praia Extension is needed, and, if carried out with due regard to all rights and interests, it will do a boon to the community.

That, so far as I can see at present, it can only be carried out by a public improvement, and solely by the Government.

That the local and non-local Fire Offices are watching the Yu Tsai Wan case with great interest, and there is certainly much food for wholesome reflection in the facts of these cases for all acceptors of fire risks.

That a proposal to exact a heavy license fee for the privilege of issuing fire policies, has been suggested as an alternative to the so-called differential duty on policies. That whichever proposition may be accepted, and be sanctioned by His Excellency, there is but one opinion as to the danger that would arise through the breaking up of the Volunteer Fire Brigade.

That some of my 'horse' friends who ought to know, are of opinion that the batch of Arab chargers from Algeria via Tonquin will prove a greater success than recent lots of ponies from the North.

That the printed pamphlet of the grand shooting competition of the Hongkong Rifle Association is indeed calculated to shake the nerves of persons of moderate expectations.

That during the three days' shooting over a hundred prizes were to be competed for and won, and by the end of the third day there is every probability that every competitor—together with his wife and family, will have secured one, if not more, of the prizes.

That every grade of capacity seems to have been provided for, saving that immortalized by Mr. Winkler, who was wont to divide his fire impartially amongst his friends and himself.

That a large number of enterprising residents have suddenly awakened to the fact, or been awakened by judicious reminders, that it is the proper thing to present a prize to the fire-fighters of Hongkong.

That the generous passion lately displayed by Mr. Bellairs for the encouragement of sport of all descriptions is now being imitated by many of our leading citizens; and long may such rivalry merrily go on.

That the Prospectus of the Tonquin Black-Diamond Company is one of the first outcomes of the opening of the French Colony, and it certainly reads somewhat vaguely.

That the best thing our Gallie friends can do to recommend such concerns to Hongkong investors is first to pacify the country and enable merchants to get insurance on goods in transit, which can't be done at present.

That Hongkong will be very glad to supply them with engines, boilers, steamers and material generally, even money, if they will only give a fair quid pro quo.

That if they will not have the help of foreigners, let them call in second Leases, who will be able to do something with the country.

That I understand quite a mania is setting in for building China houses, and, fail to speak of the Praia Extension scheme, there is just a possibility of this industry being overdone, notwithstanding the overcrowding so much spoken of.

That Shanghai experienced a similar mania some years ago, and many speculators got their fingers severely burnt.

That the next cry will be for the erection of model lodging-houses or casual wards for the middle-class Europeans.

That we have had fever (several kinds, wide forthcoming Report of the Fever Commission), small-pox, measles, and whooping-cough during the last few months, and only need a cholera scare to wind up the record.

That considering the enormous influx and exodus of coolies from Swatow for the Straits, the odds are in favour of something of that kind.

That the Government has done but little to stave off or prepare for any emergency state of things; the Medical Commission Report will probably have us as wise as ever; and say recommendations that may be made will most likely meet the usual fate.

That on the top of all this, we shall doubtless be told that we are an obstructive lot because we set out faces against the Import and Export nonsense.

That we have been promised guns for a very long time, a Light on the Gap Rock, a larger Garrison, a Deep-water fore-shore, broader representation in Council, 19 gallons of fresh water per head per day, a perfect system of drainage, a public Park, a public Laundry, sites on the Kennedy Road, more Torpedo-boats, the

CARRYING PASSENGERS WITHOUT A LICENCE.

A SHIPMASTER FINED.

At the Magistracy to-day, before Mr. Wedderburn, Capt. Rowin of the British steamer *Soochow* was charged, at the instance of Police Sergeant Hawkins, with carrying passengers on his vessel without having the necessary certificate.

Mr. Holmes, who appeared for the defendant, said it would be at once admitted that there were passengers on board the steamer, but without the knowledge of the English girl.

The men were all Government officials, very dirty and fond of smoking. The purser, a gentleman of the old school, had been a Colonel in the Army, but lost his commission through taking part in a revolution. He is a well-educated man, converses fluently in both French and Italian, and was our interpreter yesterday.

The Church master, strong on the object, said he went to the Philippines with the Danish Government and had no power to break the entail of princely domains, but the King tribal decides that the act was perfectly legal; that the Princess De Noer's title was unquestionable, and that the plaintiff must pay all costs. The Princess De Noer, who was born in 1838, has contracted a second marriage with Comte Von Walders, an officer of the Prussian army. The appellants, who have been worsted in every stage of the litigation, intend to carry the case to the Supreme Court at Leipzig. There is very little chance of the previous decision being reversed.

William K. Vanderbilt managed to do Naples and the neighbourhood in forty-eight hours. He arrived there in his yacht, the *Ara*, from Egypt, and then proceeded to Monaco. Vanderbilt is not the sort of person to appreciate either the historical associations, the splendid museums, or the Roman antiquities of Naples and its vicinity.

When Gladstone rose to speak on the address, a number of Conservatives nobly left the House in order to show contempt for him. Such an astounding body of gentlemen as the Tory constituents have sent to represent them have never yet worn members of any representative assembly.

The Princess of Wales and her daughters are to go to Windsor Castle next week for two days on a visit to the Queen, who leaves Windsor for Italy on the morning of March 20th.

At the trial, the Captain of the *Soochow*, in opening the case for the defence, said he desired before calling his witness to lay before the jury the points which he had to prove. The defendants were not now going upon the allegation of the guilt of the plaintiff in setting fire to his premises. They gave that the go-by-allegations as it did not concern in the present case at all, which was one of a fraudulent claim. The defense was grounded on clause 11 of the insurance policies. It was not necessary, however, to insert that clause, because it was a person who should claim the loss of the goods actually destroyed. In insisting upon the name of the *Soochow*, the defendants were only doing their duty to their shareholders and themselves. If they had a case to submit to the jury—they were convinced that fraud had been practised upon them in this case—it was their duty to resist this claim to the last, because the rates of insurance were based upon the experience of the profits made, and if they were to be subject to these deceptions, the frauds, their rates would have to be increased, and that would suffer. He was sure the jury would agree with him, that if the defendants had agreed with him, that the plaintiff would agree with him, that this was a person who should lose the value of the goods actually destroyed. In insisting upon the name of the *Soochow*, the defendants were only doing their duty to their shareholders and themselves. 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PLURAL PASSION.

Comprised within the narrow space
Of hair, lip, both and eyes,
The captivating charm we trace
Where siren power lies.

When young we love a woman best;
When older, womankind;
We start with one; then all the rest
Attract the fickle mind.

And so we go, when love's desire
Now beauties do perplex,
It isn't women we admire,
But we adore the sex.

Philadelphia Times.

ONE YEAR AGO.

A year ago? Let's see—
I was in love a year ago—
An me!

So helpless in love! Ah she!
Who taught my heart somuch did not know,
And kept its strings forever trembling so—
She said she loved me too—
A year ago.

The trees
Were just as bare then.
And the breeze
Blow just as drearily—all this I know,
And yet it seems that Nature won't—
She didn't frost so much
A year ago.

New York Mercury.

THERE IS NO DEATH.

There is no death! The stars go down
To rise upon some fairer shore;
And bright in heaven's jeweled crown
They shine forevermore.

There is no death! The dust we tread
Shall change beneath the summer shower,
To golden grain or yellow fruit,
Or rainbow-tinted flowers.

The granite rocks disorganize
To form the hungry mass they bear,
The leaves drink daily life
From out the voiceless air.

There is no death! The leaves may fall,
The flowers may fail and pass away;
They only wait through winter hours
The coming of the May.

There is no death! An angel form
Walks o'er the earth with silent tread;
He bears our best-loved things away,
And then calls them "dead."

He leaves our hearts all desolate;
He plucks our fairest, sweetest flowers;
Transported into bliss, they now
Adorn immortal bower.

The birdlike voice, whose joyous tones
Make glad these sounds of sin and strife,
Sing now an everlasting song
Amid the tree of life;

And where he goes a path's too bright
Or heart too pure for saint and vice,
He bears it to that world of light,
To dwell in paradise.

Born unto that undying life,
They leave us but to come again;
With joy we welcome them—come again;
Except in sin and pain.

And over near us, though unseen,
The dear immortal spirits tread;
For all the boundless universe
Is life—there are no death.

—Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton.

THE FISHERIES DISPUTE.

PUBLICATION OF THE NEW TREATY.

Washington, February 21.—The Senate to-day made public the fisheries treaty with the President's letter of transmittal. The President's letter, with the historical part omitted, is as follows: "In my annual message transmitted to Congress in December, 1886, it was stated that negotiations were then pending for the settlement of questions growing out of the rights claimed by American fishermen in British North American waters. As the result of such negotiations a treaty has been agreed upon between Her Britannic Majesty and the United States, concluded and signed in this capital, under my direction and authority, on the 15th of February, and which I now have the honor to submit to the Senate, with the recommendation that it shall receive the consent of this body, as provided in the Constitution, in order that the ratification thereof may be duly exchanged and the treaty carried into effect.

"Shortly after Congress had adjourned in March last, and in continuation of my efforts to arrive at such an agreement between the Governments of Great Britain and the United States as would secure to the citizens of the respective countries unobstructed the enjoyment of their just rights under the existing treaties and international comity in the territorial waters of Canada and Newfoundland, I availed myself of opportune occasions indicative of a desire to make without delay an amicable and final settlement of the standing controversies, productive of much irritation and misunderstanding between two nations, to send through our minister in London proposals that a conference should take place on the subject at this capital. The experience of the past two years had demonstrated the dilatory and unsatisfactory consequences of our indirect transaction of business through the foreign office in London, in which the views and wishes of the Government of the Dominion of Canada were practically predominant, but were only to find expression at second hand. To obviate this inconvenience and obstruction to prompt and well-defined settlement, it was considered advisable that the negotiations should be conducted in this city, and that the interests of Canada and Newfoundland should be directly represented there.

"The treaty meets my approval, because it supplies a satisfactory, practical and final adjustment, upon a basis honorable and just to both parties, of the difficult and vexed question to which it relates. The greater part of the correspondence which has taken place between the two governments has therefore been communicated to Congress, and at an early day as possible I shall transmit the remaining portion to this date, accompanying it with the joint protocols of the conference which resulted in the conclusion of the treaty now submitted to you. You will thus be fully possessed of the record and history of the case since the termination on June 30, 1885, of the fishery articles of the treaty of Washington of 1871, whereby we were relegated to the provisions of the treaty of October 20, 1818.

"As the documents and papers referred to will supply full information of the positions taken under my administration by the representatives of the United States, as well as those occupied by the representatives of the Government of Great Britain, it is not considered necessary or expedient to repeat the same in this message. But I believe the treaty will be found to contain a just, honorable and, therefore, satisfactory

solution of the difficulties which have clouded our relations with our neighbors on our northern borders. Especially satisfactory do I believe the proposed arrangement will be found by our citizens who are engaged in open-sea fisheries adjacent to the Canadian coast, and resorting to those ports and harbors under treaty provisions and the rules of international law. The proposed delimitation of the lines of exclusive fisheries from common fisheries will give certainty and security, as far as the area of these legitimate fields is concerned. The headland theory of imaginary lines is abandoned by Great Britain, and the specification in the treaty of certain named bays, especially provided for, gives satisfaction to the inhabitants of the shores without subtracting materially from the value or convenience of the fishery rights of Americans.

"Uninterrupted navigation of the Straits of Canso is expressly and for the first time affirmed, and the four purposes, for which our fishermen, under the treaty of 1818, were allowed to enter the bays and harbors of Canada and Newfoundland and within a belt of three miles, are placed under a fair and liberal construction, and their enjoyment secured, without the contentious and constructions which in the past have embarrassed and obstructed them so seriously."

"The enforcement of penalties for unlawfully fishing, or preparing to fish, within the borders and exclusive waters of Canada and Newfoundland, are to be accomplished under safeguards against oppressive or arbitrary action, thus protecting defendant fishermen from punishment in advance of trial and conviction, and unnecessary expense."

"The history of events in the last two years shows the no feature of Canada's administration more embarrassing and injurious than the competition upon our fishing vessels to make a formal entry and clearance on every occasion of temporarily making shelter in Canadian ports and harbors. Such inconvenience is provided against in the proposed treaty, and the most frequent and just cause of complaint removed."

"The article permitting our fishermen to obtain provisions and ordinary supplies are as originally granted to trading vessels, are of great importance and value. The licenses, which are to be granted without charge and on application, in order to enable our fishermen to enjoy these privileges, are reasonable and proper checks in the hands of the local authorities to identify the recipients and prevent abuse, and can form no impediment to those who intend to use them fairly. The hospitalities accorded for our vessels in all cases of actual distress, with liberty to unload and sell and ship their cargo are full and liberal. These provisions will secure the substantial enjoyment of these rights for our fishermen under the treaty of 1818, for which contention has been steadily made in the correspondence of the Department of State and our Minister at London and by the American negotiators of the present treaty."

"The rights of our fishermen under the treaty of 1818 did not extend to the procurement of distinctive fisheries supplies in Canadian ports and harbors, and one item supposed to be essential, to wit, bait, was plainly denied them by the explicit words of that treaty of 1818, emphasized by the course of negotiations and express decisions which preceded the conclusion of that treaty.

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"The approach of the microscope promises to add largely to our knowledge of the inhabitants of Egypt of 3,000 or 4,000 years ago, by informing us as to the kinds of food used at that time. The material which forms on the teeth, known commonly as tartar, is composed partly of the portions of the food consumed, and this deposit was removed from the teeth of mummies and microscopically examined, revealing in many instances what the food of the persons been.

"MAGNETON, the metal which produces such an intensely bright light in burning, and which has been most generally used in ribbon-shaped strips, is now being made use of for the purposes of instantaneous photography. For this, a magnesium powder is manufactured which, when ignited by the electric spark, makes a brilliant and instantaneous flash. The subject having been posed, and the camera arranged, the powder is ignited and an instantaneous photograph is the result.

"A LITTLE miss recently attended religious services where she heard the Gospel hymn, 'Scatter Seeds of Kindness,' one part of which runs as follows:

"Strange that summer skies and sunshine
Never seem one-half so fair
As when winter's snowy pictures
Shake the white down in the air.
On returning home, she told mother such a funny piece had been sung at church.
"My dear, what could that have been?" inquired the interested parent. "Why, mamma, they were all singing 'Shake the white down in the air.' —N. Y. World.

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

MARCH 23.—AT 4 P.M.

	Temperature.	Humidity.	Wind.	Weather.	(See during previous 24 hrs.)
W. Indoch.	30.02	—	0	b	—
Tokyo	30.31	—	8	4	—
Nagasaki	30.35	—	0	0	—
Shanghai	30.07	63	89	H.W.	3 b
Anoy	30.07	69	80	2	b
Hongkong	30.01	66	70	E.N.	4 o
Haihung	29.92	73	83	E	1 o
Hainan	29.91	85	N.W.	2 b	b
Manilla	9.80	91	62	NE	1 c

MARCH 24.—AT 10 A.M.

	Temperature.	Humidity.	Wind.	Weather.	(See during previous 24 hrs.)
W. Indoch.	30.06	56	N	6	c
Tokyo	30.35	—	0	0	—
Nagasaki	30.35	—	0	0	—
Shanghai	30.01	61	B	1	o
Anoy	30.10	65	57	N.E.	3 c
Hongkong	30.07	71	E	1	0.51
Haihung	30.00	70	91	E.N.	1 c
Bolino	30.02	81	89	S.E.	2 b
Manilla	9.80	91	62	NE	1 c

1. Hazeous, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit, and to the level of the sea in inches, teeth and hundredths.

2. Temperature, in the shade in degrees Fahrenheit.

3. Humidity, in percentage of saturation, the humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.

4. Duration of Wind, to two points.

5. Force of Wind, according to Beaufort Scale.

6. Change of Weather, & the sky, & clouds, & rain, drizzle, rain, & fog, & snow, & hail, lightning, & overcast, passing showers, &c., & rain, & snow, & thunder, & visibility, & dew, &c.

7. Rain, & include earth and humidity.

NAMES OF VILLAGES &c., IN NEAR HONGKONG.

(Corrected Spelling.)

A-kung Ngan.	San Tsan.
Ap-Chau.	Shai-wan.
Chung-hon Hom.	Shai-tau Po.
Chung-hon.	Sham-shui Po.
Chung Wan.	Shan-tui Wan.
Ho-pang.	Shek-tau.
Hoi-kong Tai (Abondoned).	Shek-tong.
Hoi-kok Wan.	Shing-wan.
Hoi-kun.	Shiu-tau.
Hoi-kun Kok.	Tai-kok Tsui.
Hung-hung Lo.	Tai-long Ha.
Hun-hong.	Tai-pang Mi.
Kai-hung Wan.	Tai-pang Shan.
Kai-hung.	Tai-shek Kok.
Kai-hung Shek.	Tai-tan.
Kung Chung.	Tai-tau.
Lap-chi Wan.	Tai-wong Kung.
Lau-hung Wan.	Tang-hung Chau.
Matau Chang.	Tau-tau Tsui.
Ma-tai Kok.	Tee-pai Tsui.
Ma-tai Tsui.	To-kwa Wan.
Ma-tau Wan.	To-tsi Wan.
Mong-kok.	Tung-wa (Hospital).
Ngan Ping.	Tung-wa.
Ngan-shui Chau.	Tung-wa.
Pak-shui Wan.	Wong-toi Tsui.
Pak-toi Lan.	Wong-wa.
Sai-han Tsui.	Wong-wai Chong.
Sai-hung-pun.	Yau-tau Tsui.

N.B.—Documents should not be dated

Year of Kiong-ki, which is the style of

H. M. the Emperor of China, and is of course inapplicable in a British Colony.

Now made public, by order of your honor and body.

Government Notification.

No. 56.

HARBOUR DEPARTMENT.

The following Rules regarding signalling at the Peak are published for general information.

By Command,

FREDERICK STEWART,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office,

Hongkong, 17th February, 1888.

SIGNAL STATION, VICTORIA PEAK, HONGKONG.

1883 Oct above Six Level.

1. The Union Jack will be hoisted at the Mast Head when any vessel is being signalled.

2. The Commercial Code of Signals for all Nations will be used at the Station.

3. All Signals made by vessels in the Offing will be repeated.

4. When Signalling to Men-of-War in the Harbour or to the Flagstaff, a White Ensign will be hoisted at the Flagstaff, and at the Mast Head of the Man-of-War.

5. When a Steamer or the smoke of a Steamer is sighted, the Compass Bearing will be signalled.

6. If the Steamer is a Mail Steamer, with Her Majesty's Posts, with despatches to be despatched for LONDON, via BOMBAY and SUEZ, CANAL, on THURSDAY, the 26th March, at Daylight.

Cargo will be received on board until 4 p.m. on the day previous to sailing.

Parcels and Specie (Gold) at the Office until 2 p.m. on the day previous to sailing.

Tax, Silk, and Valuables for Europe until 4 p.m. on the 15th April, 1888. (Parcels are not to be sent on board, they must be left at the Postmaster's Office.) Contents and Value of Packages are required.

The Steamer has splendid Accommodation and carries a Doctor and Steward.